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SIEMENS CORPORATION
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
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EXAMINER

CATTUNGAL, AJAY P

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action has been examined. Claims 9-23 are pending.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendment filed on November 18, 2009 has been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive.

- Claims 9, 17 have been amended.
- New claims 24-25 have been added.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 9-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 9-10, 14-18, 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodosky et al. (US 2003/0184596) in view of Ovard et al. (US 5,896,060).

Re claim 9, Kodosky et al. discloses a method for configuring a communication node for communication forwarding, comprising: configuring the communication node via an operational order from a communication application installed on a computer, the configuration effected by logically combining a communication

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address with at least one of a plurality of selectable instructions (Para 22 lines 1-11); displaying the selectable instructions on a graphical user interface (Para 16 lines 18-25); displaying the communication address via a movable element on the graphical user interface (Para 16 lines 10-15); moving the element to one of the plurality of selectable instructions such that, the one of the plurality of selectable instructions is a selected instruction (Para 22 lines 1-11); logically combining the communication address of the moved element with the selected instruction; creating a configuration order using the combined address and selected instruction (Para 24 lines 1-5 teaches that the configuration diagram is updated); and transmitting the configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node for communication forwarding (Para 24 lines 5-12 teaches of selecting a apply feature that actually deploys the configuration to the device). Kodosky et al. does not explicitly disclose a method comprising the communication order having at least one command that comprises communication forwarding instructions. However Ovard et al. discloses a method comprising the communication order having at least one command that comprises communication forwarding instructions (Col 2 lines 26-30 teaches of upon receiving the command the interrogator configures itself and forwards data.). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of receiving commands with data forwarding instruction with the method of graphically distributing programs among plurality of different device of Kodosky et al. in order to provide a graphical iconic-based technique for performing device configuration.

Re claim 10, note that Kodosky et al. discloses a method, wherein the selected instruction at least partially determines how the communication node interacts with a received message or a formed communication link (Para 18 lines 7-18).

Re claims 14, 21, note that Kodosky et al. disclose a method, wherein the element is selected via a mouse pointer of a computer mouse (Para 17 lines 7-13).

Re claim 15, note that Kodosky et al. discloses a method, wherein the plurality of selectable instructions are displayed as formed-by logos, buttons or symbols (Para 16 lines 18-20 and Para 17 lines 2-5).

Re claims 16, 22, note that Kodosky et al. discloses a method, further comprising: repeating the moving of the element; canceling the combination between the communication address and the selected instruction; creating a new configuration order; (Para 21 lines 17-19 teaches of moving the program from first device to second device would create a logical disassociation of the program with the first device and new configuration is created with the second device.); and transmitting the new configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node (Para 24 lines 5-12 teaches of selecting a apply feature that actually deploys the configuration to the device).

Re claim 17, Kodosky et al. discloses a computer for configuring a communication node, comprising: a graphical user interface for displaying the plurality of selectable instructions and for displaying a moveable element, the moveable element visually representing at least one communication address(Para 21 lines 1-14); a selection mechanism for moving the element to a selected instruction an of the

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selectable instructions(Para 22 lines 1-11); and an installed communication application comprising: a combination mechanism for logically combining the at least one communication address of the moved element with the selected instruction, an operational order being created via the combined at least one communication address and instruction (Para 24 lines 1-5 teaches that the configuration diagram is updated), and a transmission mechanism for transmitting the operational order to the communication node to configure the communication node(Para 24 lines 5-12 teaches of selecting a apply feature that actually deploys the configuration to the device).

Kodosky et al. does not explicitly disclose a computer for configuring a communication node comprising: the operational order having at least one command that comprises communication forwarding instructions. However Ovard et al. discloses a computer for configuring a communication node comprising: the operational order having at least one command that comprises communication forwarding instructions (Col 2 lines 26-30 teaches of upon receiving the command the interrogator configures itself and forwards data.). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of receiving commands with data forwarding instruction with the method of graphically distributing programs among plurality of different device of Kodosky et al. in order to provide a graphical iconic-based technique for performing device configuration.

Re claim 18, note that Kodosky et al. discloses a computer, wherein the selected instruction at least partially determines how the communication node interacts with a message subsequently received by the communication node or a communication link

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subsequently formed with the communication node (Para 18 lines 7-18).

Re claim 23, note that Kodosky et al. discloses a computer wherein, the communication application is configured to create a new configuration order using a result from the cancelled combination between the at least one communication address and the selected instruction (Para 21 lines 17-19 teaches of moving the program from first device to second device would create a logical disassociation of the program with the first device and new configuration is created with the second device.); and wherein the transmission mechanism is configured to transmit the new configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node (Para 24 lines 5-12 teaches of selecting a apply feature that actually deploys the configuration to the device).

6. Claims 11, 12, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodosky et al. (US 2003/0184596) in view of Ovard et al. (US 5,896,060) in further view of Logan et al. (US 2005/0054290 A1).

Re claims 11, 19, Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. discloses the claimed invention as set forth in claim 10 above. Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. does not disclose a method wherein the selected instruction is selected from the group consisting of call forwarding, e-mail forwarding, creation of an automated response, a block on the communication link, a block on the message and combinations thereof. However Logan et al. discloses a method, wherein the selected instruction is selected from the group consisting of call forwarding, e-mail forwarding, creation of an automated response, a block on the communication link, a block on the message and combinations thereof (Para 61 lines 10-15 teaches of a system that

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could be programmed i.e. some one selecting a set of instruction for the system to perform.). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of graphically distributing programs among plurality of different device of Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. with the call forwarding feature of Logan et al. in order to provide a graphical iconic-based technique for performing device configuration.

Re claim 12, note that Kodosky et al. discloses a method, further comprising: repeating the moving of the element; canceling the combination between the communication address and the selected instruction; creating a new configuration order using a result from the cancellation of the combination between the communication address and the selected instruction; (Para 21 lines 17-19 teaches of moving the program from first device to second device would create a logical disassociation of the program with the first device and new configuration is created with the second device.); and transmitting the new configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node (Para 24 lines 5-12 teaches of selecting a apply feature that actually deploys the configuration to the device).

7. Claims 13, 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodosky et al. (US 2003/0184596) in view of Ovard et al. (US 5,896,060) in further view of Lemieux et al. (US 7068299).

Re claims 13, 20, Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. discloses the claimed invention as set forth in claim 9 above. Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. does

not discloses a method, wherein the element is selected from the group consisting of a displayed communication address, a displayed entry in an address directory and a document containing at least one communication address. However Lemieux et al. discloses a method, wherein the element is selected from the group consisting of a displayed communication address, a displayed entry in an address directory and a document containing at least one communication address (Col 5 lines 60-67). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of graphically distributing programs among plurality of different device of Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. with the method of list of address of the external location of Lemieux et al. in order to provide a graphical iconic-based technique for performing device configuration.

8. Claims 24, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodosky et al. (US 2003/0184596) in view of Ovard et al. (US 5,896,060) in further view of Roeder et al. (US 2002/0115432 A1).

Re claim 24, 25, Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. discloses the claimed invention as set forth in claim 17 above. Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. does not explicitly discloses a computer, wherein the communication forwarding instructions are for at least one of call forwarding, blocking at least one communication link, and e-mail forwarding and wherein the communication node is a gatekeeper or a server. However Roeder et al. discloses a computer, wherein the communication forwarding instructions are for at least one of call forwarding,

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blocking at least one communication link, and e-mail forwarding and wherein the communication node is a gatekeeper or a server (Para 73 lines 2-5 teaches of a server receiving instruction regarding call forwarding.). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of graphically distributing programs among plurality of different device of Kodosky et al. in view of Ovard et al. with the method of a server executing instructions regarding call forwarding of Roeder et al. in order to provide a graphical iconic-based technique for performing device configuration.

Conclusion

9. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **AJAY P. CATTUNGAL** whose telephone number is

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(571)270-7525. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 7:30 - 5:00, Alternating Fridays OFF.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Pankaj Kumar can be reached on 571-272-3011. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. P. C./

Examiner, Art Unit 2467

/Hong Cho/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2467